

## THE WEATHER

Fair Tonight and Wednesday

## TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

## METAL QUOTATIONS

Silver	74 1-8
Copper	31.32
Lead	9 7-8
Quicksilver	\$1.85

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# SENATE POSTPONES ACTION

## WAR RESOLUTION, UNDER RULES, GOES OVER ONE DAY

### POSTPONEMENT OF ACTION DUE TO OBJECTION OF LA FOLLETTE DISCUSSION MAY LAST 3 DAYS

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The senate foreign relations committee has approved the resolution for a state of war, practically in the same form as it was introduced. The vote was unanimous, except for Senator Stone. The leaders probably will try to put a resolution through before the senate adjourns tonight.

Two universal training bills were introduced. It is assumed that the president will authorize an increase of both the national guard and the regular army to war strength giving the army over 700,000 in addition to the proposed new force of 500,000 men raised in some other way.

Officials do not feel that the Astec affects the present situation materially. Whether Germany permits the publication there of the president's address interests the state department.

The sharp line drawn by the president between the German people and the autocracy which rules them, is regarded as providing additional fuel for the unrest which Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg already has recognized. Reports that Count Cernin proposed a conference of belligerents without a cessation of war surprised the state department, where no such information was received. The time for such a conference is regarded as past, until Germany has laid down a guarantee of good faith.

The extent of the German unrest is expected to be shown in the way they treat the publication of the

president's address. The United States, apparently, will be as loath as its allies to enter a blind conference such as it is reported Count Cernin proposed. Focusing of attention throughout the world by the president's address on the present autocracy of Germany is expected to make some curtailment of that autocracy essential as a peace preliminary. The British and French, even before the devastation of northern France, many times have demanded capital punishment for leading German statesmen to whom the war was attributed.

The United States' attitude, while less bitter, will tend to increase the feeling.

While the Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish situation remains as it was, it is probable Germany will force these nations to her side. All three are known to be ready for peace negotiations on very reasonable terms, but Germany has built up during the war a domination of these countries which may not be broken.

Count Tarnowski is expected to ask safe conduct home.

Senator Hitchcock presented a resolution to the senate for which he asked unanimous consent for immediate consideration. La Follette objected and, under the rules, it went over one day, as any senator has a right to ask. A stormy scene followed, in which Martin forced the senate by adjournment to cut off La Follette.

The house foreign affairs committee postponed consideration of the

resolution until tomorrow. Even the senators opposing predict action by the senate within three days. Several want to speak at length but promise not to filibuster.

Universal compulsory training was launched in the senate when Chamberlain, of Oregon, introduced a bill for training about 500,000, of 20 years and more, in the president's discretion, up to 23 years. The bill was referred to the committee.

Amendments to the resolution, especially from the Republicans, to prevent a formal alliance with the entente or a federal loan to them are expected.

Senators Borah, Kenyon, Penrose and Colt are particularly opposed to an alliance.

Leaders of both parties in the senate are disposed to pass only an appropriation for other war measures and adjourn. Some thing if possible Congress may adjourn May 15th and some Republicans think June 1st more probable.

The United States really is at war with Germany today, awaiting only the formal recognition of Congress. Every agency is moving to guard the nation against the imperial government which the president characterized as the natural foe to liberty.

The cabinet at a war session, discussed the extension of credits to nations already warring, raising money by taxation for the United States in war, equipping the navy to cope with submarines and raising a great army on the principle of universal

### TEDDY DROPS OFF AT WHITE HOUSE

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Roosevelt stopped on his way home from Florida to call on the president and congratulate him on "his great state paper." He learned that the president had gone to his offices when he went to the executive mansion, so he left his card and departed. He was only in town between trains.

Roosevelt, standing in a crowd at the railroad station said: "The president's message will rank in history among the great state papers of which Americans should be proud. We must send troops to the firing line as rapidly as possible," he said. "Defensive war is hopeless. I very earnestly hope to be allowed to raise a division for immediate service at the front."

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

◆ The Bonanza today devoted ◆  
◆ most of its reading space to ◆  
◆ the message of President Wil- ◆  
◆ son, which will probably do ◆  
◆ down in history as the most ◆  
◆ important public document ◆  
◆ written. The message appears ◆  
◆ in full in this issue. ◆

MRS. BELLE GAVIN was a passenger today for Oakland, where she goes to visit her daughter, Mrs. H. C. Brougher.

liability to service.

The council of national defense and an advisory committee in joint session worked on the mobilization of national resources. The war department is ready to present to Congress plans for raising the army when asked.

### NOT AGAINST GERMAN PEOPLE BUT THE PRUSSIAN AUTOCRACY WHICH IS WITHOUT HUMANITY

President Wilson spoke as follows: "I have called the Congress to extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious choices of policy to be made and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making."

"On the third of February last, I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the imperial German government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel which sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That has seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the imperial government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy when no resistance was offered or escape attempted and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meagre and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing

instance after instance in the program of cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.

Effect of New Policy.

"The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessel of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or principle.

Incredible Barbarity.

"I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law, which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up with meagre enough results, indeed after all was accomplished that could be accomplished but always with a

clear view at least of what the heart and conscience of mankind demand.

Plea of Retaliation.

"This minimum of right the German government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation, and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea, except these, which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

"I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be.

War Against Mankind.

"The present German submarine war against commerce is a war against mankind. It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our characters and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

Armed Neutrality.

"When I addressed the congress on the 26th of February last I thought it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality it now appears is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchant men would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase on the open seas. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity in-

(Continued on page four)

### FIRST ARMED AMERICAN MERCHANTMAN SUNK

(By Associated Press.)  
NEW YORK, April 3.—The steamship Astec, first armed American vessel to sail from a port on this side of the Atlantic was sunk Sunday by a German submarine off an island near Brest, France. The cable message from the American consul at Brest to her owners, the Oriental Navigation company, gave no hint as to the fate of her crew. An Associated Press dispatch from Paris, said, however, while some of the men on board the Astec were rescued, a number of them were missing and probably had perished.

The Astec under command of Captain Walter O'Brien, was manned by a crew of 39. Seventeen of this number, including the captain, were American citizens.

The Astec's owners believe she had no chance to fight because she was sunk at 9:15 p. m. in a heavy sea. The vessel was armed with two 5-inch guns, one forward and one aft, manned by naval gunners under command of a warrant officer.

In expressing the fear that the runners on the Astec had no chance to show their skill, it was recalled that the Cunard liner Laconia was sunk at night and that no submarine was seen, although a vigilant watch was kept.

The Astec, a slow moving freighter of 3727 gross tonnage, steamed from New York for Havre March 18, with a full cargo of foodstuffs and general supplies, valued at more than \$700,000. She was due at Havre today and probably was less than 100 miles from that port when torpedoed. This fact has given hope to her owners that all of the crew may be saved if she had an opportunity to take to the boats.

The Oriental Navigation company also owns the steamship Orleans,

one of the first vessels to sail unarmed from an American port after Germany's declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare February 1. The Orleans successfully ran the blockade of undersea boats.

### YELLOW MEN RETIRE

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The pacifists have turned their energies to trying to persuade senators and representatives from voting for the resolution. They also began a campaign apparently designed to prevent enlistment in the army and navy. They have circulated petitions on a "non-enlistment league." Yesterday's disorders resulted in the disappearance of many arm bands, and baby banners "keep out of war" banners which drew boots, hisses and jeers from pedestrians and drivers of vehicles.

### WHITE CAPS CUTS SHAFT VEIN ON 300 LEVEL

White Caps officers are elated over the prospect of coming into a very rich ore body when the west drift enters the west ore body which was found in the upper levels to be extremely rich. The drift is now in what is known as the shaft vein which carried low values around \$5 and \$8 in the upper levels. On the 300 level the ledge gave values of \$18, \$40 and \$20, which are so much better than what was obtained higher up that the management is confident that when the west vein is cut in the next 12 feet the returns will be as rich in proportion as the difference between the values of the shaft vein on the two levels. The west vein is expected to be reached about Thursday.

Advertise in the Bonanza.

### MESSAGE IS WIRED ALL OVER THE WORLD

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—President Wilson last night urged Congress, assembled in joint session, to declare a state of war existing between the United States and Germany.

In a dispassionate, but unmeasured denunciation of the course of the imperial German government, which he characterized as a challenge to all

mankind, and a warfare against all nations, the president declared neutrality no longer was feasible or desirable where the peace of the world was involved; that armed neutrality had become ineffectual enough at best, and was likely to produce what it was meant to prevent, and urged that Congress accept the gage of battle with all the resources of the nation.

Mr. Chester Mangum, mining magnate of Utah, and C. C. Boak, returned last night from a trip of inspection of the Manhattan Consolidated mine at Manhattan. All expressed themselves as being well pleased with the progress being made by Superintendent Page in deepening the shaft from the 200 level. He is making about six feet per day, and the shaft should penetrate the big ore body, which is 44 feet wide on the 300 foot level, at a depth of about 335 feet.

### LOUISIANA CON LOADING OUT NEW EQUIPMENT

The Louisiana Consolidated Mining company received today a station pump for use in developing the Tybo property. One of the new trailers went out this morning loaded with lumber and the truck with machinery. Two more trucks will arrive by the fifteenth.

### J. H. MILLER ELECTED PRESIDENT OF COMPANY

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Manhattan Consolidated Mines Development company today, a vacancy was created and Mr. J. H. (Johnny) Miller, of Hawthorne, Nevada, was chosen a director to represent his own and allied interests actively on the board.

Mr. J. H. Miller, of Hawthorne,

### MACHINERY FOR THE UNION AMALGAMATED EXTENSION

The Union Amalgamated Extension Mining company received this morning a special car loaded with a six drill compressor and jackhammer drills to be used in development. The main ledges run right through this group and engineers predict this has the making of one of the big properties of the camp. Work is being advanced as fast as men can be profitably placed.

### SIXTY-FIVE VILLA MEN EXECUTED BY MARGUIA

(By Associated Press.)  
JUAREZ, April 3.—Sixty-five Villa followers were executed in Chihuahua City cemetery yesterday by Murguia's order, according to refugees. They declared that over 200 Villistas sympathizers and followers were hanged following Friday's battle, including two Villa generals.

### Joint Resolution Declaring State of War Exists Between the U. S. and Germany

◆ (By Associated Press.) ◆  
◆ Joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the imperial German government and the ◆  
◆ government and people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same: ◆  
◆ "Whereas the recent acts of the imperial German government are acts of war against the govern- ◆  
◆ ment and people of the United States, ◆  
◆ "Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress ◆  
◆ assembled that the state of war between the United States and the imperial German government which ◆  
◆ has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and, ◆  
◆ "That the president is hereby authorized and directed to take immediate steps, not only to put the ◆  
◆ country in a thorough state of defense, but also to exert all of its power and employ all of its re- ◆  
◆ sources to carry on war against the imperial German government and to bring the conflict to a success- ◆  
◆ ful termination." ◆

### PREPAREDNESS RESOLUTIONS

PATRIOTIC MEETING THIS EVENING OF MEMBERS OF TONOPAH LODGE OF ELKS

After the installation ceremonies this evening at the Elks there will be what the officers style a preparedness meeting in deference to the wishes of Edward Rightor, grand exalted ruler, of New Orleans, who has wired every lodge in the country to take action on backing up the president. The first part of the meeting will be devoted to the regular lodge business, after which a banquet will be held for the exchange of greetings. Goldfield reports a delegation of some fifty members under the leadership of the Bair, district deputy exalted ruler, coming to Tonopah and a good time is promised all who can attend. The meeting is strictly for local and visiting Elks.

### MANHATTAN UNION GETS GOOD ASSAYS

Union Amalgamated of Manhattan is free from water and will remain that way for some time to come, as the company has the flow of water under perfect control, but is supplementing its former pumping equipment with a more powerful pump which will go out tomorrow. Assays from the bottom of the shaft, or the 800 level, where the company is cutting a station, run higher than the management expected.

Samples from a face of five feet ran \$18, one foot ran \$25 and three feet assayed \$44. As soon as the station is completed a crosscut will be run both east and west on the 600 level.

### PACIFISTS CONVINCED

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Bannwart announced in the police court today that he repented, and said the president's message convinced him that the pacifists were

### BUTLER THEATRE TONIGHT

The Walters & Murray Show Co.,

—in—  
"THE MARRIAGE QUESTION"  
Farce comedy and entire change of vaudeville, featuring Mr. Walters' famous eccentric acrobatic dance.

Pictures: Earle Williams, in "The Lost Girl." Comedies: "Captain Jinks' Widow," "Did It Ever Occur to You?"  
A 2-hour show—8 and 9 p. m.  
Admission 10c-20c-25c

### TOMORROW

Blanche Sweet and Theodore Roberts in "The Storm."  
Matinee 1:30—Night 7 and 8:30  
Admission 10c-15c